Quercus inopina is intermediate in general characters between Q. myrtifolia Willd. and Q. Arkansana var. caput-rivuli Ashe. It differs from the former in the elliptic and not obovate form of the leaves on fruiting shoots, in the yellowish-green and not blue-green color of its foliage, in the cups often pointed at base and in its scurfy pubescence. From the latter it differs in its smaller and elliptic foliage; in its golden yellow scurf and in the smaller size of its fruit. It is probable that it is most closely related to the latter species and represents an extreme development from it. In the scrub it is associated with Quercus chapmanii Sarg., Q. myrtifolia Willd., Q. catesbaei Michx. and Hicoria Floridana Ashe.

Washington, D. C.

HABENARIA DILATATA ON CAPE COD.—Some years ago Miss Eleanor Riddle brought to Professor Fernald a specimen of Habenaria dilatata collected at Sandwich, on Cape Cod. The plant had not subsequently been collected, but having heard about the plant from both Miss Riddle's mother and Professor Fernald and being in Sandwich, I went to Shawme Lake, where Miss Riddle had found the plant. At the southern end of the lake numerous springs enter, and in the wet ground about these Habenaria dilatata is abundant, approximately two hundred specimens being apparent. The plant is of a decidedly northern range. The only Massachusetts records east of the Connecticut Valley are Lancaster, Nora F. Thayer in 1904 (specimen in herb. New England Botanical Club), Stoneham (coll. Wm. Boott in Gray Herbarium), and Lexington (Baldwin's Orchids of New England). In the damp thickets adjacent to the lake the ground is covered with a sprawling grass, Festuca nutans, which is occasional in rich woods of northeastern Massachusetts, and has not been known southeast of the Boston Region (Oak Island, Revere; Needham; Wellesley; in herb. New England Botanical Club). Growing with Habenaria dilatata and forming extensive mats is Chrysosplenium americanum, and the yellow birch, Betula lutea, is represented by several large trees. Both of these are southern outliers, reported previously in one or two stations in the Sandwich-Barnstable area. Isoetes Tuckermani forms a solid turf in the shallow water, and Potamogeton Robbinsii, known previously on Cape Cod from a single plant collected at Mashpee, occurs in somewhat deeper water.—H. K. Svenson, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Vol. 31, no. 363, including pages 41 to 56, was issued 1 March, 1929.